

trivial. In the chapter on folklore, for example, he carefully lists all translations of oral folk poems (much of this material is repeated farther on) but he does not attempt to examine this distinctive tradition of the Bosnian Moslems systematically. While purporting to write about literature, he concentrates more on correcting mistakes which appear in the German translation of one particular poem than on the whole period between the two world wars. Moreover, there are critical lacunae in his account of the literature of the Bosnian Moslems. This is particularly obvious in his uncritical selection of authors who have almost no connection with literature, but who are mentioned together with authors who have made a substantial contribution. Balić's treatment of the other cultural aspects shows a similar lack of differentiation within material, as well as in depth, and the chapters on architecture, art, science, and education appear more like orderly written lists of achievements than comprehensive studies.

The most interesting part of the book is its conclusion (also published in a German translation) in which Balić offers some new ways of viewing the Bosnian Moslem culture within the context of its common Yugoslav and Islamic origins. Unfortunately, the ideas presented in the conclusion are not supported by the preceding text. In sum, the book does not go beyond the level of an old-fashioned bibliographical-encyclopedic "Who's Who."

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EUROPEAN MOSLEMS: ECONOMY AND ETHNICITY IN WESTERN BOSNIA. By *William G. Lockwood*. New York: Academic Press/Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1975. xiv, 241 pp. Illus. Appendixes. £9.00. \$18.50.

It is still not too late! For years this reviewer has encouraged young American scholars, including the present author, to investigate rural Yugoslavia, especially ethnically mixed communities, before modernity obliterates many of the traces of traditional life. This volume, sixth in the Studies in Anthropology series edited by Professor E. A. Hammel of the University of California, Berkeley, is one of the best. The study is of an area in Bosnia encompassing three small towns (Bugojno, Donji Vakuf, and Gornji Vakuf), and their environs. The area is inhabited by Croat Catholics, Serb Orthodox, and Islamicized Slavs (recently recognized as a separate "ethnic" group). This is a study of economics, ethnicity, and interethnic relations, past and present. A good part of the book is devoted to an investigation of the marketplace, which, in the author's opinion, is one of the best ways to examine the local community, because the marketplace is "one of the most common contexts for intergroup relations." But, for fuller understanding of the marketplace, he reminds us, it is necessary also to understand the community "that it serves." Ergo, the work focuses on both "the market town and the village."

Historians will regret the absence of an adequate statement on the history of the area and the history of social change there, that is, what has survived from the past in the culture, what has vanished, and what is new. The author's decision not to go into the social upheaval caused by the Second World War is understandable, however, in view of the official Yugoslav discouragement of fieldwork on this subject because of ethnic and confessional sensitivities. There are a few

typographical errors, a couple of questionable statements, and some mistranslations (for example, the reviewer would translate the expression "mašalah" not as "welcome" [*dobro došli*] but as "what God wills" or, by extension, as "bravo" or some such exclamation of admiration [p. 53]; and "dobro slušaju" would be more accurately rendered as "obey well" rather than "listen well" [p. 61]).

Notwithstanding these mild criticisms, this is a good book, one that will have lasting value because of its methodology, findings, and insights, and one that should spur further research of a similar character. The author, in a penetrating and sympathetic manner, examines nearly every aspect of the local society with which he is concerned. The book includes a good bibliography, an index, and two tables—a list of market days and fair dates in Bosnia-Herzegovina and a list of products offered for sale in the Bugojno market (1967–68).

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PARTS OF A LIFETIME. By *Milovan Djilas*. Edited by *Michael Milenkovitch* and *Deborah Milenkovitch*. New York and London: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1975. xiv, 442 pp. \$15.00.

In six parts, beginning with the "Roots" and concluding with essays on "Utopia and Bureaucracy," this collection represents a thorough sampling of Djilas's vast output. Several selections come from books previously published (if not always readily available): *Land Without Justice* and *The New Class*, and others have been drawn from student newspapers of his youth. The most valuable, however, are the hitherto unpublished materials that the editors were able to procure directly from Djilas. The Milenkovitches note that more than one-third of the material has not been published before; and another third, in Serbo-Croatian, covering the period of 1928 to 1954, has not been reprinted in Yugoslavia since January 1954. The rest of the material has been published in English, some of it in excellent translation. Chronologically, the anthology spans the period from 1928 to 1973.

The editors set for themselves the unenviable task of collating a coherent representation of the output of a prolific writer, revolutionary, and leader. Until 1956, Djilas's work was primarily political in nature. At times it is startlingly candid. This is especially true of Djilas's introspective rambles, and it is particularly evident in his "Nordic Dream," rightly identified by the editors as possibly the most important selection in the book. This exegesis of his own condition, along with Yugoslavia's, poured out in one night (January 29, 1954), is woven into an imagined trip northward at the time of his traumatic fall from grace. Djilas despairs: "It is night. How much longer the darkness?"

The editors have been quite successful in their effort to present an adequate cross-section of Djilas's work. Some selections are excerpted, presumably to excise irrelevant and redundant passages, though the scholar will want to seek comparisons with the original texts. General readers might have benefited from more thorough notations—for example, "Eastern Sky" might have identified the significance of that particular trip to Asia for Yugoslavia's evolving international policy of "nonalignment."

The introduction contains much valuable biographical material about Djilas, but it is not wholly successful in the difficult task of formulating an acceptable